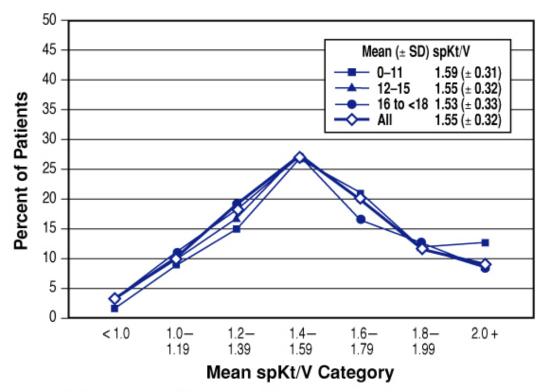
Figure 58: Distribution of mean delivered calculated, single session spKt/V values for all pediatric (aged <18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients, by age group, October-December 2003. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.



\*Value suppressed because n ≤10.



**Figure 59:** Percent of all pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) male in-center hemodialysis patients with mean delivered calculated, single session  $spKt/V \ge 1.2$ , by race, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

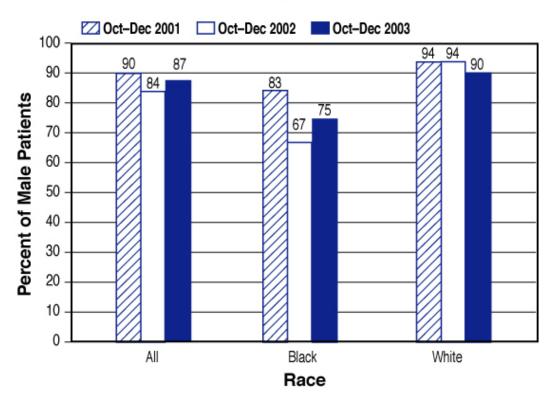




Figure 60: Percent of all pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) female in-center hemodialysis patients with mean delivered calculated, single session spKt/V ≥ 1.2, by race, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

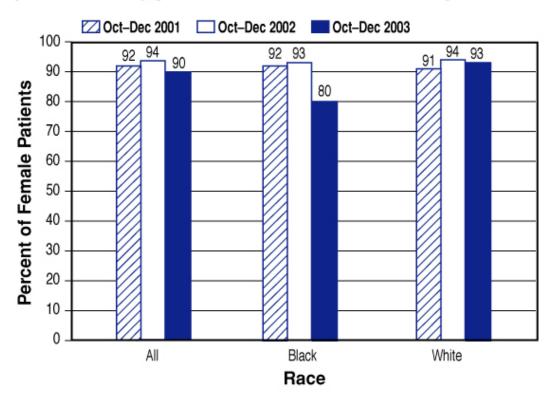




Figure 61: Percent of all pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) male in-center hemodialysis patients with mean delivered calculated, single session spKt/V ≥ 1.2, by race, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

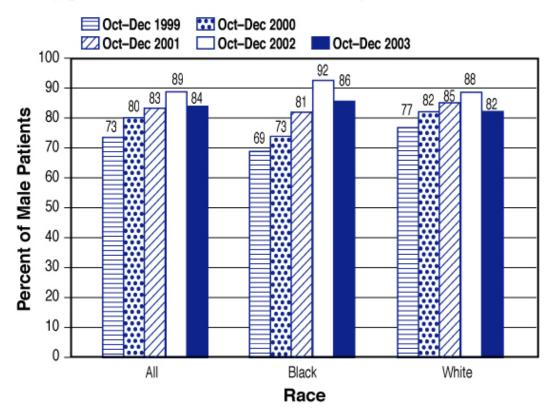




Figure 62: Percent of all pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) female in-center hemodialysis patients with mean delivered calculated, single session spKt/V ≥ 1.2, by race, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

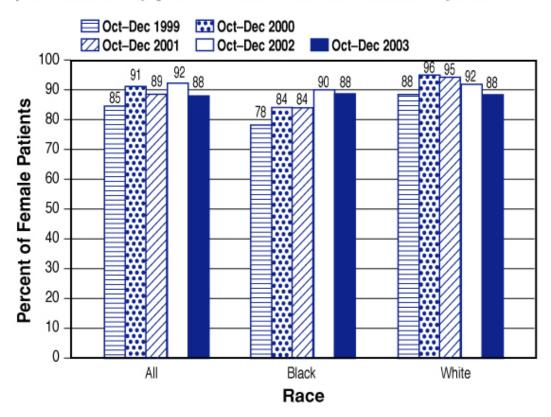
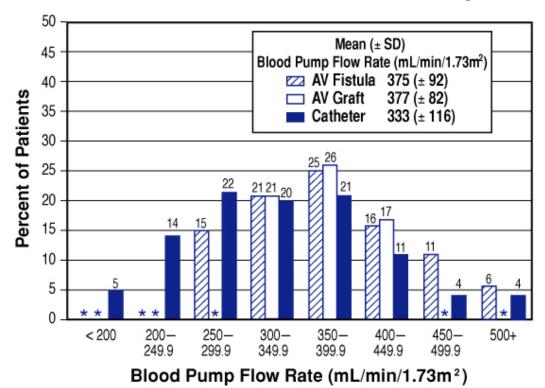




Figure 63: Distribution of mean delivered blood pump flow rates normalized for BSA 60 minutes into the dialysis session for all pediatric (aged < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients by access type, October-December 2003. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.



<sup>\*</sup> Values suppressed because n≤ 10.

NOTE: Actual blood flow delivered to the dialyzer may be lower than the prescribed pump blood flow (27). This is particularly true for catheters where differences of 25% or more may exist between delivered and prescribed blood flow to the dialyzer at prescribed blood pump flow rates of 400 mL/min or more (28).

Figure 64: Vascular access type for pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) in-center hemodialysis patients on their last hemodialysis session during the study period, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

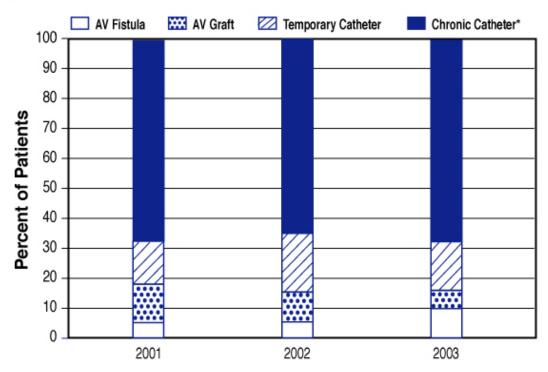
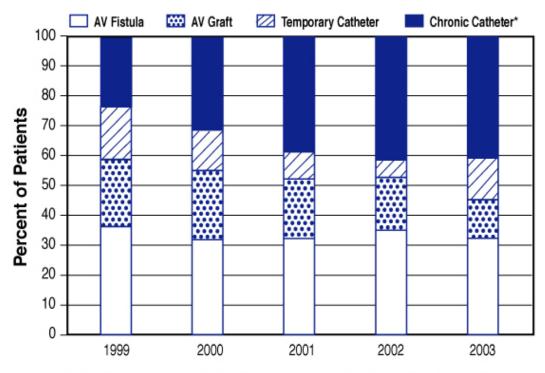




Figure 65: Vascular access type for pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients on their last hemodialysis session during the study period, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.



\*Chronic catheter use defined as continous catheter use 90 days or longer.





**Figure 66:** Distribution of mean hemoglobin values (g/dL) for all pediatric (aged < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients, by race, October-December 2003. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

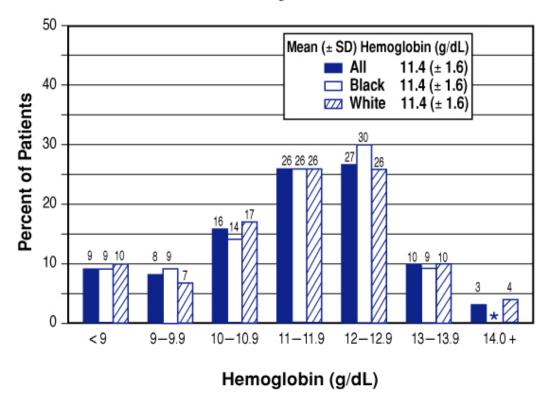
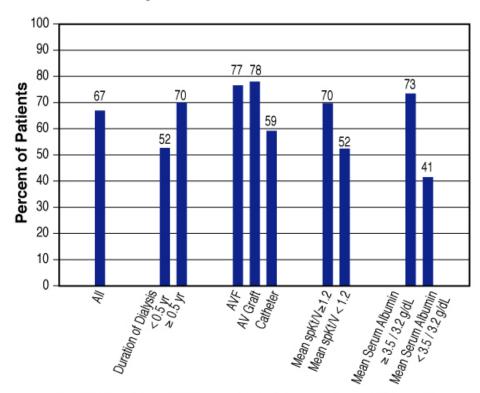




Figure 67: Percent of all pediatric (aged < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean hemoglobin ≥ 11 g/dL, by selected patient characteristics and clinical parameters, October-December 2003. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.



Note: To convert serum albumin conventional units of g/dL to SI units (g/L), multiply by 10.



Figure 68: Percent of pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean hemoglobin ≥ 11 g/dL, by gender, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

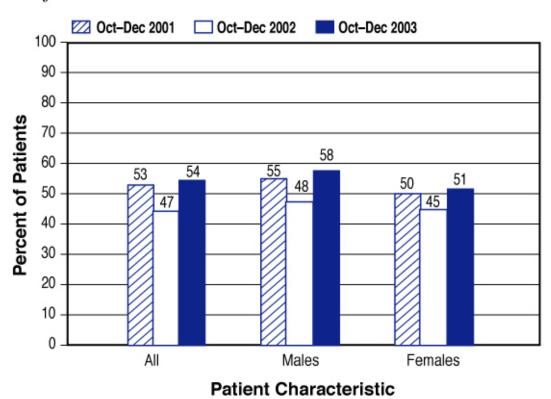




Figure 69: Percent of pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean hemoglobin ≥ 11 g/dL, by race, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

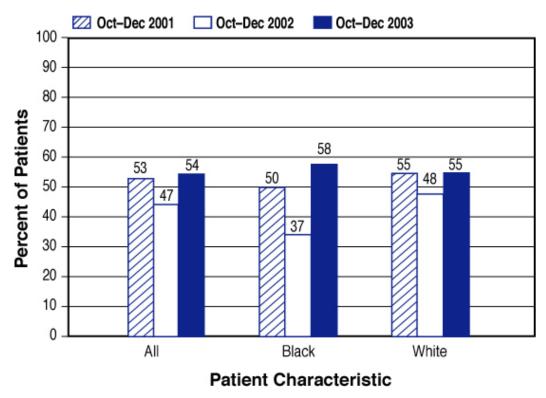




Figure 70: Percent of pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with specific anemia management indicators, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

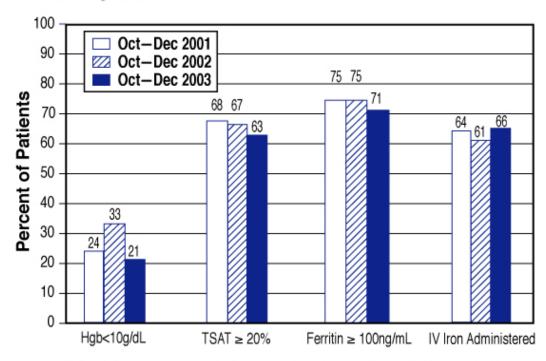




Figure 71: Percent of pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean hemoglobin ≥ 11 g/dL, by gender, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

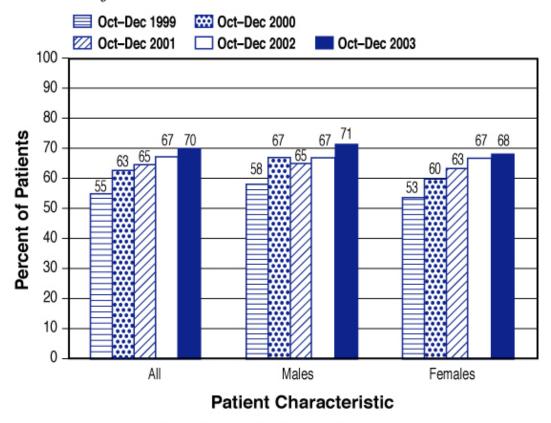






Figure 72: Percent of pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean hemoglobin ≥ 11 g/dL, by race, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

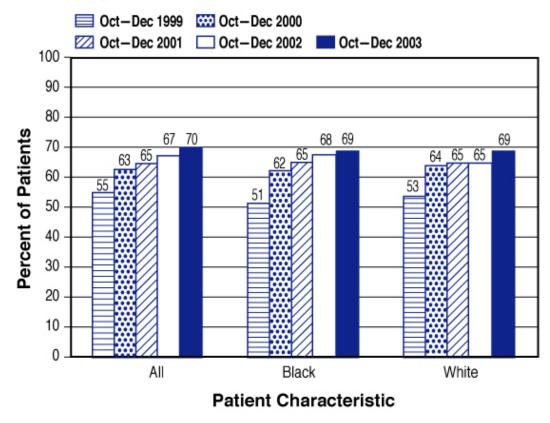
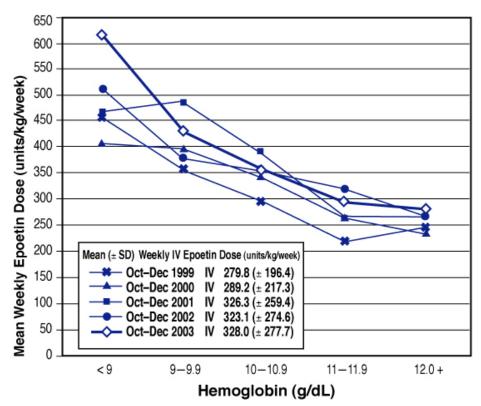


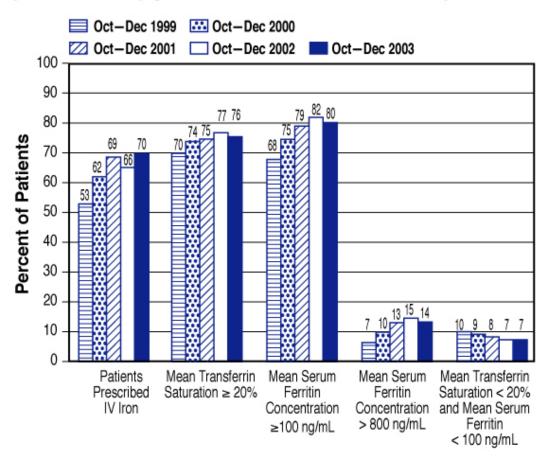


Figure 73: Mean prescribed weekly IV Epoetin dose (units/kg/week) for pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients, by hemoglobin category, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.



Note: SC dose distribution not displayed due to small number of patients. Note: To convert hemoglobin conventional units of g/dL to SI units (g/L), multiply by 10.

**Figure 74:** Iron management parameters for pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.





**Figure 75:** Percent of pediatric (aged < 18 years) incenter hemodialysis patients with mean serum albumin  $\geq 4.0/3.7$  g/dL (BCG/BCP)\(^\) and  $\geq 3.5/3.2$  g/dL (BCG/BCP), by age, October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

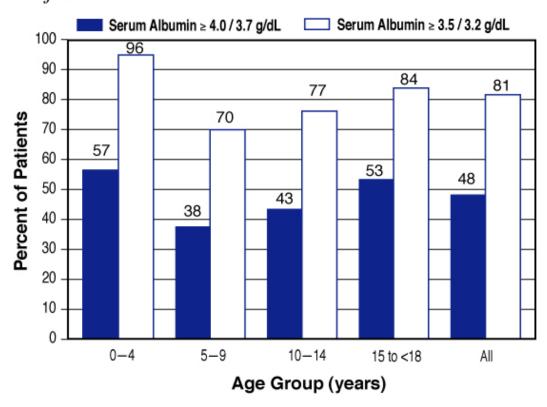




Figure 76: Percent of pediatric (aged 0 to < 12 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean serum albumin ≥ 4.0/3.7 g/dL (BCG/BCP)^ and ≥ 3.5/3.2 g/dL (BCG/BCP), October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.

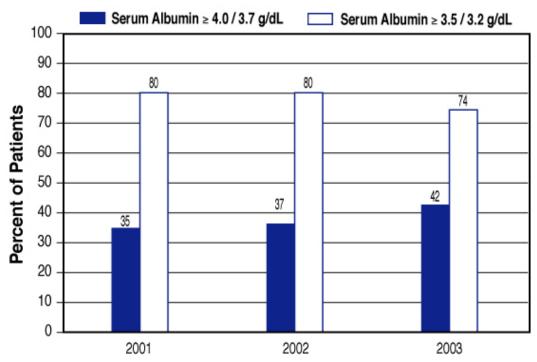
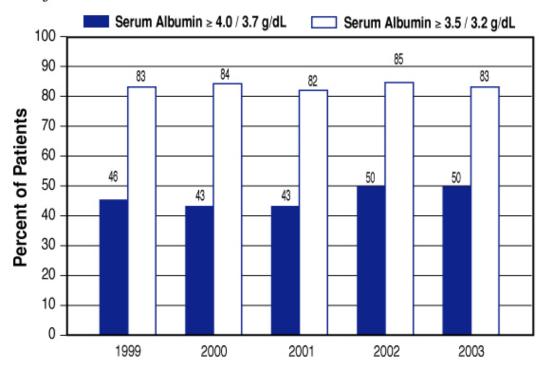




Figure 77: Percent of pediatric (aged 12 to < 18 years) in-center hemodialysis patients with mean serum albumin ≥ 4.0/3.7 g/dL (BCG/BCP)^ and ≥ 3.5/3.2 g/dL (BCG/BCP), October-December 2003 compared to previous study periods. 2004 ESRD CPM Project.



^BCG/BCP = bromcresol green/bromcresol purple laboratory methods. Note: To convert serum albumin conventional units of g/dL to SI units (gL), multiply by 10.



